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CHENG, PETER L	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/677,372	**Applicant(s)** KURUMIDA ET AL.
	Examiner Peter L. Cheng	**Art Unit** 2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 11-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,11-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *03 October 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/4/2005, 5/4/2006*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because:

- **Fig. 8,** step **S808:** the specification **[page 16, lines 15 - 16]** cites **number of types**; however, the drawing refers to a **number of devices**; it is suggested that either the drawing be updated to use the same phraseology as the specification, or the specification be updated to use the same phraseology as the drawing;

- **Fig. 12:** suggest removing the vertical line which traverse the dialog box;

- **Fig. 17,** step **S1702:** the specification **[page 22, lines 16 - 17]** cites **the character is not an end user defined character**; however, the drawing refers to a **graphic set**; it is suggested that either the drawing be updated to use the same phraseology as the specification, or the specification be updated to use the same phraseology as the drawing;

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: **Fig. 5,** OK button **503**. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by

the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- There are some typographical and grammatical errors in the disclosure; for example, **page 5, line 3(**"manag d" should be "managed"**); page 25, line 2 (**"r source" should be "resource"**);**
- **Page 10, line 17:** it is assumed that applicant intended to cite **screen 302** instead of **screen 301**;
- **Page 10, line 27:** it is assumed that applicant intended to cite **resources** instead of **sources**;
- **Page 14, line 3:** to address the objection made above in regards to **Fig. 5** reference number **503,** it is suggested that **503** be inserted after **button**; that is, **then clicking an "OK" button 503**;

- **Page 14, line 12:** for clarity, it is suggested that the word **also** be inserted between the words **is** and **possible** so that the specification cites, **registration is also possible ...**;

- **Page 16, lines 16, 17, 20:** regarding the phrase **number of types** cited in lines 16, 17, and the phrase **all types** cited in line 20, **Fig. 8** step **S808** refers to **devices** instead of **types**; as previously noted in the objection to **Fig. 8** step **S808,** it is suggested that either the drawing be updated to use the same phraseology as the specification, or the specification be updated to use the same phraseology as the drawing;

- **Page 19, lines 18, 19, 21; page 20, lines 5, 8:** regarding the words **file** or **files,** it is assumed that applicant is referring to **color profile** or **color profiles,** respectively; for clarity, it is suggested that the specification be amended to include the words **color profile** or **color profiles**;

- **Page 22, line 16:** regarding the word **character,Fig . 17,** step **S1702** cites, **Is Graphic Set End User Defined Character?** However, the specification discloses that a check is made as to whether "the character" (not graphic set) "is not an end user defined character"; it is suggested that either the drawing be updated to use the same phraseology as the specification, or the specification be updated to use the same phraseology as the drawing;

Appropriate correction is required.

Examiner acknowledges the cancellation of claims 9 and 10.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 2 (previously presented) is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 2:** the concept of a **"color profile group"** is not disclosed in the specification; perhaps, applicant intended to refer to a "device group";

5. Claim 7 (previously presented) is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** for clarity, suggest rephrasing **a decision step of *deciding processing* of a resource**;

6. Claim 12 (previously presented) is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** for clarity, suggest rephrasing **decision means for *deciding processing* of a resource**;

7. Claim 17 (previously presented) is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** for clarity, suggest rephrasing **a reception step of *making select* a font or color profile as a type of resource**;

8. Claim 18 (previously presented) is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** for clarity, suggest rephrasing **a reception step of *making select* a form or color profile as a type of resource**;

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

10. Claims 13, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 13 is drawn to non-functional descriptive material (i.e., "a program").

MPEP 2106.IV.B.1(a) (Nonfunctional Descriptive Material) states:

> "Descriptive material that cannot exhibit any functional interrelationship with the way in which computing processes are performed does not constitute a statutory process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter and should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101."
>
> "Where certain types of descriptive material, such as music, art, photographs and mere arrangements or compilations of facts or data, are merely stored so as to be read or outputted by a computer without creating any functional interrelationship, either as part of the stored data or as part of the computing process performed by the computer, then such descriptive material alone does not impart functionality either to the data as so structured, or to the computer."
>
> "For example, music is commonly sold to consumers in the form of a compact disc. In such cases, the know compact disc acts as nothing more than a carrier for nonfunctional descriptive material. The purely nonfunctional descriptive material cannot alone provide the practical application for the manufacture."

MPEP 2106.IV.B.1 (Nonstatutory Subject Matter) further states:

> "When nonfunctional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium, it is not statutory since no requisite functionality is present to satisfy the practical application requirement".

Therefore, it is suggested that the words **residing on computer-readable medium and including computer-executable instructions** be inserted after **program**; that is, **A program residing on computer-readable medium and including computer-executable instructions for causing a computer to ...**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

12. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 12 recites the limitation "**the color profile group**" in **line 2**. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

14. Claims 1, 6, 13, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]**.

As for claims 1 and 6 (previously presented), 13 (original), SASAKI teaches **a resource display method for displaying a color profile**

> [SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client

apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28.** In addition, each client PC has a "display portion 36"; **col. 7, line 51**]

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function

[This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39.** "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32**],

comprising:

a step of associating and managing types of color profile, which are loadable into the device, for every type of page description language capable of being interpreted by the device

[Color profile types are managed and associated for every type of page description language in the abovementioned "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*."; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 - 45];**

a step of identifying a desired color profile, which is loadable into the device, based upon the types of color profile managed and color space information of load target color profile

[SASAKI teaches that a desired color profile is identified by an application software which uses the color information contained in the printer description file to generate print data. "The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software such as the above-cited drawing software and the printer driver"; **col. 8, lines 49 – 51.** "The memory portion 34 of the client PC 30 stores a printer driver. The memory portion 34 also stores application software such as word processing software, drawing software and photo retouch software. If the application software is executed by the CPU 31, the print data can be generated and/or output by the client PC 30"; **col. 8, lines 1 - 6];**

and a step of displaying the color profile identified

[Each client PC has a display portion. "The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display"; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9].**

Regarding claim 19 (new), SASAKI further teaches **a resource display method for displaying a color profile**

[SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28.** In addition, each client PC has a "display portion 36"; **col. 7, line 51**]

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

[This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32**]

comprising:

a step of acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types of page description language used for the destination device;

[SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. "A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28**]

a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded for every type of page description language;

[Color profile types are managed and associated for every type of page description language in the abovementioned "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*."; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 - 45]**

a step of identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon the types of color profile determined and color space information of load target color profile;
[SASAKI teaches that a desired color profile is identified by an application software which uses the color information contained in the printer description file to generate print data. "The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software such as the above-cited drawing software and the printer driver"; **col. 8, lines 49 – 51.** "The memory portion 34 of the client PC 30 stores a printer driver. The memory portion 34 also stores application software such as word processing software, drawing software and photo retouch software. If the application software is executed by the CPU 31, the print data can be generated and/or output by the client PC 30"; **col. 8, lines 1 - 6]**

and a step of displaying the color profile identified.

[Each client PC has a display portion. "The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display"; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9]**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

17. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]**.

As noted above, SASAKI teaches every limitation of claims 1 and 6 (previously presented), and 13 (original).

However, to further illustrate

a step of displaying the color profile identified,

THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

As an alternate way of displaying a color profile, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI to display a color profile in a more "user-friendly" manner.

Regarding claim 2 (previously presented), THOMAS further teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein

> **the step of displaying displays the color profile group identified**
>
> [THOMAS teaches that profiles can be viewed in groups. "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 - 65].**

Regarding claim 3 (previously presented), SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 1, further comprising

> **a step of managing correspondence between the device and the page description language capable of being interpreted by the device**
>
> [SASAKI teaches that the correspondence between the device and a page description language is maintained in the print description file. A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language.*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.].**

Regarding claim 4 (previously presented), SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 3, wherein

> **the correspondence between the device and the page description language capable of being interpreted by the device is created when a new device is added to a system in addition to the device**
>
> **[Fig. 1** illustrates a "printer apparatus" device **50** with a "property data storing portion" **51. Fig. 4** illustrates the function of an "update program" for updating the correspondence between the device and a page description language contained in the print description file. As shown in step 2, the CPU 11 of the print server apparatus 10 "examines the property data of the printer apparatus 50 and determines whether or not the property data has been changed"; **col. 9, lines 32 – 34.** A newly added device, one previously not registered by the print server, could be considered as having property data that has "changed". In addition, updating the print description file for a newly added device would have been necessary in order for a client PC to generate print data. As SASAKI discloses, "The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software ... and the printer driver if the client PC 30 generates print data or outputs the print data to the client server apparatus 10. This is because the print data cannot be generated or output to the client server apparatus 10 without using the print property of the printer apparatus 50"; **col. 8, lines 49 - 55].**

Regarding claim 5 (previously presented), SASAKI further teaches **a resource display method for displaying a color profile**

> [SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28.** In addition, each client PC has a "display portion 36"; **col. 7, line 51**]

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function

> [This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39.** "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32**],

comprising:

> **a step of associating and managing types of color profile, which are loadable into the device, for every type of page description language capable of being interpreted by the device**
>
> [Color profile types are managed and associated for every type of page description language in the abovementioned "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language.*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 - 45];**

SASAKI does not specifically teach

> **a step of identifying a desired color profile, which is loadable into the device, based upon *comparison* between the types of color profile managed and types of load target color profile and a step of displaying the color profile identified.**
>
> [These limitations are taught by THOMAS. As noted for claim 1, THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs.**

1 and **2.** "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

As an alternate way of displaying a color profile, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI to display a color profile in a more "user-friendly" manner.

In addition, **Fig. 2** illustrates a "profile type column 42 containing various type identifiers 44 such as input and output, a color space column 46 with various color space identifiers 48..., and a description column 50 with descriptions 52 of the corresponding color profiles 28"; **col. 5, lines 14 – 19.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI to enable a user to identify a desired color profile by both the color profile type and color space of the target device.**];**

18. Claims 7, 8, 12, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]**.

Regarding claims 7 and 12 (previously presented), and 14 (original), SASAKI further teaches a resource processing method for **at least adding on and deleting resources capable of being downloaded to a device having a printing function**

> [SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19**],

comprising:

> **a decision step of deciding processing of a resource, which is downloadable to a device, in dependence upon the resource to be downloaded to the device; and a changeover step of changing over processing of the resource based upon the result of the decision made at said decision step,**
>
> **wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over at the changeover step to processing for adding and deleting resources**
>
> [As noted above, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print

property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, ..."; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

Since printing devices do not have "unlimited memory" for storing font (and form) information, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to *decide* whether to add or delete a font (or form) resource from the printing device.**]**,

or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over at the changeover step to processing for adding on resources

[Color-matching profiles take into account many factors such as ink (or colorant) type, media (or paper) type, and level of print quality, and therefore, a plurality of profiles may exist for a particular printing device.

In a similar manner, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to decide whether to add or delete a color profile supported by the printing device since the device does not have "unlimited memory"**].**

Regarding claim 8 (original), SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 7, wherein

the resource is at least a font or a form or a color profile

[SASAKI teaches the resource or print property of the print apparatus "involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the *number or range of reproducible colors*, expansion of the page description language"; **col. 8, lines 23 - 26].**

19. Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]**.

As for claim 11 (original), SASAKI does not specifically teach the method according to claim 7, wherein

changeover the processing of resources is performed by changing over an interface screen provided to a user.

However, as noted earlier, THOMAS displays the color profile *resource* by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2**. "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65**.

Since the benefits of using a graphical user interface (GUI) are well-known, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI in order to allow a user to either process fonts (or forms) using one type of GUI and process color profiles using another type of GUI.

20. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]** and **NISHIDA [US Patent Application 2002/0105661 A1]**.

Regarding claim 15 (original), SASAKI does not specifically teach

> **a computer-readable recording medium on which the program set forth in claim 13 has been recorded.**

However, NISHIDA teaches a server in a printing system that "acquires color space information for each of a plurality of printing units"; **abstract.** NISHIDA teaches that a CPU implements the function of the server by executing a "program recorded on a media disk"; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 7 – 8.** In addition, the "server 1 is a commonly-used personal computer"; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 1 – 2.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of NISHIDA with those of SASAKI and THOMAS to provide a computer-readable recording medium containing a computer-executable program that implements the method for displaying and managing a printing device's resources since programs for "commonly-used personal computers" are typically distributed in this manner.

21. Claim 16 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **NISHIDA [US Patent Application 2002/0105661 A1]**.

Regarding claim 16 (original), SASAKI does not specifically teach

> **a computer-readable recording medium on which the program set forth in claim 14 has been recorded.**

However, NISHIDA teaches a server in a printing system that "acquires color space information for each of a plurality of printing units"; **abstract.** NISHIDA teaches that a CPU implements the function of the server by executing a "program recorded on a media disk"; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 7 – 8.** In addition, the "server 1 is a commonly-used personal computer"; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 1 – 2.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of NISHIDA with those of SASAKI to provide a computer-readable recording medium containing a computer-executable program that implements the method for displaying and managing a printing device's resources since programs for "commonly-used personal computers" are typically distributed in this manner.

22. Claims 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]**.

Regarding claim 17 (previously presented), SASAKI further teaches a resource processing method for **at least adding on and deleting to resources capable of being downloaded to a device having a printing function,**

> [SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19**]

comprising:

> **a reception step of making select a font or color profile as a type of resource, which is downloadable to a device;**
>
> **and a process step of performing processing for adding and deleting resources for the device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the font**
>
> [As noted earlier, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either

addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, ..."; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

Since printing devices do not have "unlimited memory" for storing font information, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to *select a font and decide* whether to add or delete it from the printing device.**],**

or performing processing for adding on resources for the device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the color profile.

[Color-matching profiles take into account many factors such as ink (or colorant) type, media (or paper) type, and level of print quality, and therefore, a plurality of profiles may exist for a particular printing device.

In a similar manner, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to *select a color profile and decide* whether to add or delete it since the device does not have "unlimited memory"**]**

23. Claims 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **NAITO [US Patent Application 2001/0054088 A1]**.

Regarding claim 18 (previously presented), SASAKI further teaches a resource processing method for **at least adding on and deleting to resources capable of being downloaded to a device having a printing function**

> [SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19**],

comprising:

> **a reception step of making select a color profile as a type of resource, which is downloadable to a device**
>
> **and a process step of performing processing for adding and deleting resources for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the form,**
>
> [As noted earlier, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print

property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, ...”; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

Since printing devices do not have “unlimited memory” for storing form information, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to *select a form and decide* whether to add or delete it from the printing device.**]**

or performing processing for adding on resources for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the color profile.

[Color-matching profiles take into account many factors such as ink (or colorant) type, media (or paper) type, and level of print quality, and therefore, a plurality of profiles may exist for a particular printing device.

In a similar manner, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to *select a color profile and decide* whether to add or delete it since the device does not have “unlimited memory”**]**

SASAKI does not specifically teach a form (or macro/overlay) as being a resource.

NAITO teaches a downloader which can download resources to a printer. Resources include "fonts, EUDC (End User Defined Characters), overlay forms, calibration tables, ..."; **page 3, paragraph 69, lines 1 – 3.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of NAITO with those of SASAKI to include forms, in addition to fonts, as being downloadable resources since having forms remain "resident" in the printer's memory reduces the amount of generated print data sent to the printer.

24. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]**.

Regarding claim 20 (new), SASAKI teaches **a resource display method for displaying a color profile**

[SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28**. In addition, each client PC has a "display portion 36"; **col. 7, line 51**]

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

[This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32**]

comprising:

a step of acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types of page description language used for the destination device;

[SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. "A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28]**

a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded for every type of page description language;

[Color profile types are managed and associated for every type of page description language in the abovementioned "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language.*"; **col. 8, lines 36 - 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 - 45]**

SASAKI does not specifically teach

a step of identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon comparison between the types of color profile determined and color space information of load target color profile;

[These limitations are taught by THOMAS. THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

and a step of displaying the color profile identified.

[THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.]**

As an alternate way of displaying a color profile, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI to display a color profile in a more "user-friendly" manner.

Conclusion

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter L. Cheng whose telephone number is 571-270-3007. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - FRIDAY, 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Y. Poon can be reached on 571-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

plc

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